Chicagoans Not Discouraged with the Big "White Elephant."

A BUSINESS MAN'S TESTIMONY

That Chicago is Willing and Able to Pay the Bill-Foreign Libels Refuted by Mr. Campbell - Statements That All Who Have Visited the Exposition Will Confirm-The White City the Consummation of a Magnificent Plan.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligen

Сикадо, August 12.—The fair is look ing up in the matter of attendance. The paid admissions are running above a hundred thousand daily and Chicago is in consequence feeling more hopeful of the outcome. Not that Chicago has at any time been sitting in sackcloth and ashes on account of the outlook or crying over spilled milk in the shape of an assumed lost investment. She is not that kind of a community. She is of the Romanesque pattern and always considers it high treason to "despair of the republic." This much I say by way of introducing the following letter from the head of the leading real estate house in Chicago:

CHICAGO, August 9, 1833.

A. W. Campbell, Hotel de Paris, 6017-19.
Rhodes avenue, Ulty.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, floted de Parls, 6017-10

Rhodes Gurnie, Citti.

My Dran Mr. Campbell, floted de Parls, 6017-10

Rhodes Gurnie, Citti.

My Dran Mr. Campbell, Have received a copy of the Investigation of the "White Electronia" of the Investigation of the Investigation of our Chicago people who have invested money in the fair towards that enterprise. I show in our own case, and we are considerable stock holders, that we immediately charged up the amount of our subscription to profit and loss and never expected to see a cent of the lark helioving that the benefits we should derive indirectly from the location of the fair in this city would much more than compensate us for the amount of our subscription. This I think you will find to be the feeling of more than a majority of the specknoiders. So far as the bonded debt of five million dollars payable to the city of Chicago is concerned, It can be borne by the ax payers without my serious inconvenience. The dobt of our city, as you know, is extremely small and the five million dollars distributed over our vast amount of taxable property will be but a light additional burden. It is true there is a belief prevalent that the fair could be run on a much more economical basis than it has been, but if the question of "fair or no fair" was again presented to the people of Chicago, I believe they would loyally and enthusiastically put their hands in their pockets and subscribe the amounts necessary to make it a success. Chicago people believe in Chicago and they are willing to stake the dollars that they have made here for any purpose that will add to the prestige of the city of their choice. The little loss that they may make to day is small in comparison with the gains that the future will bring. The loyal Chicago, and they are willing to stake the dollars that they have made here for any purpose that will add to the prestige of the city of their choice. The little loss that the gains that the future will bring. The loyal Chicago in the less than sixty years from its i

THE MODERN ROME.

THE MODESN RONE.

If my friend, Mr. Cummings, has kept track of my Chicago correspondence he will have noticed that I have duly recognized and paid high tribute therein to the Chicago spirit of which he speaks. In my opening letter I used almost the identical language that he employs in his characterization of it. I spoke of her as a modern Rome that successfully dared, like her great prototype, attempt any scheme however tremendous and with apparent recklessness as to the pecuniary outcome of it. With all her spirit and pluck, however, it remains true, as set forth in my letter/of the 2d of October, "to a community that has such millions in unprefitable ventures of an individual or corporate character growing out of the fair, the possibility of losing millions more in the shape of the bonds and stock of the fair, in such times as these, is a matter of ne small moment, and hence the arousement to which I have alluded, viz: the demand of the newspapers and the stockholders for an expanses and the stockholders for an expanse and the stockholders for an exp hence the arousement to which I have alluded, viz: the demand of the newspapers and the stockholders for an extensive and vizorous application of the pruning knife." It is true as stated by Mr. Cummings, that the debt of Chicago is quite small for a city of her population and wealth (less than twenty millions) and also true that with all the disappointments eacountered as to results thus far (mainly as respects the miscarriage of so many semi-speculative ventures) the people do not whine over it, and I verily believe that few indeed, if any of them, regret that Chicago embarked in the fair, whatever may betide the stock or the bonds. But still, with all this spirit thebonds. But still, with all this spirit of fertitude and resignation, Chicago is not by any means indifferent to the fact that it is of great importance to her financially that this fair shall pay its way, even if she has to Barnumize it to a certain extent to assure success, as witness, for instance, some of the late newspaper suggestions here, especially the following from Thursday's Herald:

"Circus or no circus, the proposition to furnish anuscement for the World's Fair crowds is a good one. War dances, swimining races, cance races and aberiginal concerts may smack of the side show, but the people like them. The history of the music department of the exposition shows that visitors to the fair—or a large unjority of them—to not ge to Jackson Park to be educated but to be entertained. They go to see the big buildings, the rare and curious exhibits and the strange and outlandship people to be found there. They are out for recreation, not for educated but to be entertained. They go to see the big buildings, the rare and curious exhibits and the strange and outlandship people to be found there. They are out for recreation, not for education. This fact may be disappointing to people with "higher alma," but it is a fact, nevertheless, and the exposition being a place of entertainment on a large scule the public must be extered to or the public will stay away. It has taken a good while for the officials in Church the show to realize this fact, but it is better that it should be recognized into than never. Let the circus go on. The people want it."

CHICAGO SHOULD PATRONIZE THE FAIR While, as I remarked at the outset of this letter, the attendance at the fair is on the increase and while it will in all probability (unless the present financial and business cloud gets very black indeed) increase still more decidedly, yet it will remain for the Chicago popie themselves to wake up and to a greater extent than at present pour themselves through the pay turnsiles into the fair grounds, and not depend too much on their country cousins. Their country cousins are, sad to say, not in near as good shape as they were three months ago. The tollers in the slops and the fields constitute now a great and disappointed multitude. They were bent last spring on coming to this fair, but confronting as they now do so many idle factories, so many closed banks, and so many parched and stricken fields, they feel unable to spare the money that it costs to come and stay here. As I said in my last letter, "the more's the pity, that this should be the case, for this generation and quite possibly succeeding generations, may not see another such fair."

For some reason the Europeans have failed to show up at the fair to any probability (unless the present finan-

tions, may not see another such fair."

For some reason the Europeans have failed to show up at the fair to anything like the extent they were expected to. A decided prejudice against its seems to have been instifled into the European mind by certain New York papers and other agencies. I am in receipt of a letter from an intelligent English gentleman that serves to illustrate the widely prevalent prejudice in Eugland and other parts of Europe about the fair. He remarks, in alluding to the fair, as follows:

"From all I hear it is a terrible flasco; more like a gallantry show than a great

more like a gallautry show than a great

demonstration of the power and wealth of the United States. The Plaisance, with its dancing girls, prize fighters, peep shows and tom toolery generally, peep shows and tom loolery generally, is the reported centre of attraction, the remainder being huge buildings half filled with common place exhibits, except as regards the fine arts. It must be a terrible let down to Chicago after sil its brag and bluster, but it may teach her a good lesson."

NOT A TRUE BILL. I can think of no better comment to make on this extract from my corres-

pondent's letter than to inform him thus publicly, as I now do, that several hundred people from the city of Wheel-ing and vicinity have already attended the fair, not one of whom has any perthe fair, not one of whom has any personal interest in its outcome, save as American citizens jealous of their country's good name, and not one of them, if they were put upon their eaths, would confirm this impression in regard to it. Very far from it would be their verdict. There were one or two "dead flies in the eintment," such as the suppressed Persian dancing contortionists of the Plaisance, but even these were not more entre or double entent than the well known Alhambra theatricals of London, which are patronized by many English people whose respectability my correspondent would not call in question, nor for that matter, not more so than the opera bouffe generally, as performed in Europe and America, with its ballet of marching soldier girls dressed as near to nature as possible, such as have been seen many times by full houses at as possible, such as have been seen many times by full houses at Wheeling and everywhere else in the land. Of course this is no argument, nor intended to be, on behalf of the female Persian contentionists of the Plaisance, but simply a statement of fact within the knowledge of thousands Initiating the knowledge of thousands of visitors to the fair. Another one of these "dead flies in the cintment" of the fair, to which allusion is made above, is the suppressed gladitatorial performances of Prize-fighter Corbett. The performances were not real prize fights, but simply exhibits of how prize fighting is carried on. It was by no means an edifying exhibit but, giving the devil his simple due, there was really nothing horrible about it. The late correct and fastidious ex-Senator Conkling did not hesitate to be a spectator of similar "object lessons" at the Madison Square area in the Fifth avenue district of New York City. It is perhaps well to strain at gnats here that people swallow with more or less awdily at home, because this is a World's Fair and as such ought not to give offense to the best sentiment of our own fense to the best sentiment of our own or any other country. A World's Fair is, however, a very cosmopolitan sort of a place. All these various tribes and tongues have their peculiar customs and amusements, including their dances, and some of these do not seem to have been precents sifted through a fine been properly sifted through a fine enough screen before being allowed space in the Plaisance. The oriental idea of amusement is not esthetical. As for Corbott, he has to confine himself to scientific athletics, but every body knows how intitudinarian such a license as that could become in the keeping of a flexible adjuster like Sullivan's foe. It was therefore a good thing to suppress him.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

In conclusion, I presume it can be said that the World's Fair has now had its proper amount of sanitation and that no rock of offense or other stum-bling block exists on the Plaisance. bling block exists on the Plaisance. The Plaisance is really no real part of the fair, any more than Butlalo Bill's Wild West show just outside the grounds. It is situated on the tongue of land that connects the fair proper (the real exposition) with Washington park, and resembles almost exactly the side shows that follow Forepaugh or Barnum & Bailey's circuses and animal shows through the country, to all of which a separate admittance is of which a separate admittance is charged. There is about the same av-erage of the meretriclous in them, and we all know how much the average country cousin enjoys and patronizes the side shows of the great show, Well, this great exposition cannot be

Well, this great exposition cannot be dwarfed down into any comparison with any "greatest show on earth," however great it may be. It is something sai generis. Something too comprehensive as an exhibit of the great century in which we live, and of memorable fragments of other centuries, to be reduced to any petty standard of comparison, and no Englishman nor Frenchman, although there have been two world's fairs in each country, ever looked on such a comprehensive ex-hibit as this. The fact that it is held in the United States, and away westward in Chicago, instead of on the Atlantic seaboard, has appeared to discredit it from the start in Europe, where Chicago is known as a purveyor of cereals and meats for the world, or in other words, as a huge "Philistine" of cereals and meats for the world, or in other words, as a huge "Philistine" instead of a dispenser of "aweetness and light." And yet here in this "wild west" metropolis, on the shores of Lake Michigan, where one life time ago no sound was heard save the dashing of these waters on the shore, can be witnessed a scene of enchantment such as Europe, ancient or modern, never presented to the eye of poet or painter, and such as never could have been produced on any known spot in New York, or London or Paris. Only some such city as Vonico, with one of its islands, could give the world an approximate to the matchless landscape of water and land that the White City presents from the heights of the great Ferris wheel. If the artist who wrote in a burst of enthusiasm those now historic words, "see Naples and die," had first looked upon this enchanted scene at the White City from the heights I have named, he would probably have added these supplementary words, "don't take my advice as meant for all time to come, for there will arise in the new world, in the name of Columbus, a scene of beauty rivaling even this, of the Vesuvian bay, and it of Columbus, a scene of beauty rivaling even this, of the Vesuvian bay, and it will be known as the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893." A. W. C.

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Dressing

A FAMOUS GAMBLER DEAD, Anderson Waddill, of Louisville, Ky-Remarkable Career of One of the Most Suc-

ceastul Gamblers in the Country LOUISVILLE, KY., August 13.—Ander-son M. Waddill, famous throughout the south as a high-class gambler, book maker and general sporting man, died at 3:56 o'clock Friday afternoon at his handsome residence, 620 West Chestnut street. His death was the result of a surgical operation to remove a tumor in the abdomen.

surgical operation to remove a tumor in the abdomen.

Almost sixty years have passed since Anderson Waddill first saw the light of day on his father's piantation, near Tuscumbia, Ala. It was on Oct. 12, 1853, that he was born, and from that moment until he was twenty years of ago he knew nothings but a luxurious never-a-care existence. His father, J. A. Waddill, was considered one of the wealthlost cotton planters in that part of Alabama. He was a devout Methodist' and a good conscientious man. He had married a Miss Booth, the daughter of a planter equally as prominent, and of this pair Anderson M. Waddill was born. He was the only child—the apple of his parents' eye; the one and only hope of their lives. As a child he was allowed to indulge in every pleasure. A private tutor was engaged for him, and his early training was of the very best. As he grew to manhood he longed for excitoment, and to see the world as he had read of it. Riding his father's linest horses around his plantation had become a plain amusement.

At the age of twenty he had received all the advantagos that jeducation and social position could give. He had been to one of the best colleges in the south for lour years, and the wild companions he met these had given him a taste for reckiess life. About this time his father died, leaving him a fortune. He secured a large amount of ready cash and proceeded to New Orleans. He was fond of gambling oven tuen, and soon became a noted player. One night he formed the acquaintance of "Old Man" Bryant, a widely known character of the Crescent city, and famous as the most successful gambler of the South. Young Waddill would watch him play and began to admire him greatly. Bryant finally noticed the boy, perceived his daring and nerve as a player, and the matter ended by the two forming a warm and lasting friendship. They started a gambling house on an elaborate scale in the heart of the sporting district, and for a time accumulated money with remarkable rapidity. Then their luck changed. The

sporting district, and for a time accu-mulated money with remarkable rapid-ity. Then their luck changed. The "house" lost with marked persistency, and in six months young Waddill left his partner and proceeded to Nashville. Many of the old-time sporting men still remember tile magnificant scale on which the house of Bryant & Waddill was conducted.

People who were well acquainted with Mr. Waddill state that he was worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000 when he arrived in this city at the beginning of the civil war. Immediately upon his arrival he associated himself with Fred Slean, Lohn Blacky, and John R. Rid. Sloan, John Blakely and John R. Rid-dleberger. The Galt House was then located at Second and Main, and the "firm" started a fare bank on the oppo-"firm" started a fare bank on the opposite side of the street. They were very successful. Soldiers from both armies alternated in making Louisville their headquarters, and "Waddill's fare bank" was a favorite resort for the officers and the swell contingent of civil life. The place was also the headquarters for all the sporting men who visited Louisville in those times, and it also received a good patronage from bankers, business men and others who had a fondness for the gaming table.

For several years the partnership

ness men and others who had a fondness for the gaming table.

For several years the parinership was kept up, and then Mr. Waddill joined "Maj." Jake Castle, the two opening up a fare bank on an elaborate scale at 102 Fifth street. No. "102" was famous all through the south, as both men were widely known. Both were renowned for their fair dealing and squareness in any and all transactions, and it is not remarkable that they did a thriving business.

Soon after this Waddill then began to reach out and start gambling-houses in other parts of the city. One of the next places he opened was at No. 69 Third street. It was there, it is said, that the largest amount of money ever won or lost in Louisville, changed hands at a gambling table. Mr. Waddill was then at the heighth of his success. Haverly's minstrells were playing in the city at the time—about fifteen years ago—and one Saturday night, after the show was over, Jack Haverly, with a party of friends, proceeded to "69 Third street." The house Haverly, with a party of friends, pro-ceeded to "60 Third street." The house was crowded, and Haverly's party. was crowded, and Haverly's party, after watching the games for some time, decided to play. Jack Haverly walked over to where Waddill was sitting watching the games, with apparently sleepy oyes, and he said:

"Mr. Waddill, I'd like to play with you for a while to-night. Are my checks good?"

"Yes, sir. Have a seat here. Your checks are good for any amount," replied the gambler.

The game was started, Haverly giving a check for \$1,000 worth of chips. Until past midnight Haverly won, having sov-

ncheck for \$1,000 worth of chips. Until past midnight Haverly won, having several thousand dollars' worth of Waddill's chips stacked around him at one time. Then his luck changed. He bogan to lose and to bet heavily in the hope that he would win back what he had lost. By daylight Waddill held \$9,000 worth

By daylight Waddill held \$9,000 worth of Mr. Haverly's checks.
But the game did hot stop there. Haverly played high stakes, sometimes betting \$1,000 on the ture of a single card. Luck changed again and toward the close of the day the minstrel had wen back nearly all the lost money, Early in the action the crowds had deserted the other games and all with bated breath watched the cards as they sild from the smooth tin box.

bated breath watched the cards as they slid from the smooth tin box.

This play was continued, with brief interruptions for eating and sleeping, for three days and nights, and when Jack Haverly threw up his hands and said he had finished, at the close of the third day, Waddill had \$27,000 worth of checks "to the good" and he cashed them, too.

The dead gambler was at one time

them, too.

The dead gambler was at one time proprietor of the Crockford, of a house on Third and Market, and was, in fact, largely interested in all the later-day gambling houses. Of late years he soldom played. He had no favorite game, but was an adopt at any kind, as many Louisvillians will testify. In his young days he played all games tor large stakes and was possessed of a coolness that was remarkable. His nerve was never questioned, and it is nerve was never questioned, and it is said that he would stake thousands of dollars when ordinary men would place

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SILVER IN THE TREASURY.

Ex-Secretary Tracy Says the Government Can Relieve the Currency Famine by

Coining It. rom a New York Disputch General Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-secretary of the navy, was asked to-day to tell what, in his opinion, were the causes of the present financial situation. He said the question was too comprehensive to answer off hand, but that he might, after due reflection, attempt to give his views on it. He consented to talk of the currency famine. He said: "The administration has ample power

to relieve the currency famine in forty-eight hours by exercising authority with which it is clothed by statute. The act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman act, directs the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver builion monthly, and in the third section pro-

wides:—

"That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 cunces of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from said coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

"The amount of bullion purchased, but not coined, under the above provision, prior to July, 1891, was about 30,000,000 ounces. At that date President Harrison's administration suspended the coinage of silver dollars. The accumulated purchases of bullion since that date amount to 110,000,000 ounces, making a total of 140,000,000 ounces of uncoined silver in the treasury to-day.

ury to-day.
"Again, ellvor treasury notes have been issued to its bullion value, but no been issued to its bullion value, but no standard silver dollars have been coined with which to redeem them. The secretary of the treasury is therefore at liberty to direct that all or any portion of these 140,000,000 ounces be coined into silver dollars.

"The profits of seigniorage for coining of this buillion would make upward of \$50,000,000 if the whole amount was coined. The moment the secre-

was coined. The moment the secre tary of the treasury decides to coin this bullion, and places it at the mint for bullion, and places it at the fills for that purpose, he can treat the gain seigniorage thereon as already secured. The profit is so much more additional cash in the treasury. To coin the whole amount would, therefore, set free, not only for circulation, but for dishursements \$50,000,000 of the silver coin now hold in the treasury for the redemption of silver certificates issued against it from time to time; and would set it free immediately, for the coin so est it free immediately, for the coin so held would be replaced by the bullion in process of coinage at the mint. "The coin thus made available could

be immediately deposited at national depositories and being there deposited would at once enter upon the circulation of the country. The present falling off in the receipts of the government indicate that unless the step is taken of increasing its resources by the taken of increasing its resources by the profits to be derived from the coinage of the bullion now in the treasury it will be under the necessity of selling bonds, if it would escape a deficiency of at least \$50,000,000 at the close of the

at least \$50,000,000 at the close of the current fiscal year.

"I am not attempting to indicate what the present administration should do or to express any opinion as to what it may be wise for it to do; I limit myself to suggesting what it may do, if it choses to exercise the powers vested by the statutes in the secretary of the

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Deserving Praise.

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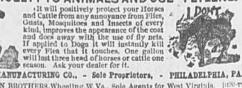
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